



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

One point alone seems to call for more consideration, the bibliographies. Nothing, perhaps, is more abused by its excesses in such publications, but these studies have gone almost to the opposite extreme in their extraordinary brevity. If such work is to reach the highest level of efficiency, it ought to include some statement of existing knowledge of the subject which it treats, and some evaluated list of the authorities on which that knowledge rests. This these bibliographies only do in part. The first has but ten items, all source material; the second, twenty-two, of which nine are sources and the rest for the most part imperfectly described; the third, after a general statement of sources, enumerates six secondary authorities, while books used for but a single reference find place only in the notes. It is an ungrateful task to comment thus upon such useful, conscientious work, but to many who will use the book, no excellence would be more acceptable than this.

W. C. ABBOTT.

Yale University.

Democratic England. By PERCY ALDEN. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1912. Pp. xii, 271. \$1.50.)

The author has had twelve years' experience in East London, has made frequent visits to Canada and the United States, has observed "on the spot" new developments in Australia and New Zealand, and has been for six years in the House of Commons. The resulting character of expert authority in the author is perhaps of greater value to the student of economics than is the substance or thought of the book itself. The general reader, however, will find in the rather slender volume an excellent and concise summary of the latest developments in English social legislation, and of the accompanying change of English public opinion.

In successive chapters the author treats of the problems of child labor, sweating, unemployment, state insurance against sickness, old age, housing, municipal ownership, the labor movement in England, and the land and the landless. In every chapter, a general statement of the problem, especially as it has presented itself in England, but with interesting reference to the experience of other countries, is followed by a discussion of recent legislation and the method and machinery of its enforcement.

His conclusions seem generally sane and practical, though they are clearly radical, and are clearly informed with an intense social sympathy. The reviewer has noted a few points, however, at

which the author might well have been more critically alert. Thus Mr. Alden cites Dr. Leslie Mackenzie's report of 1907 on the physical condition of the public school children of Glasgow, and quotes with approval Dr. Mackenzie's statement: "It cannot be an accident that boys from two-roomed houses should be 11.7 pounds lighter on an average than boys from four-roomed houses, and 4.7 inches smaller. Neither is it an accident that girls from one-roomed houses are on the average 14 pounds lighter and 5.3 inches shorter than girls from four-roomed houses." The reviewer himself believes that differences in housing accommodation and the probably correlated differences in food are the causes, or the chief causes, of these differences in weight and height; but he cannot accept such a conclusion without at least raising the question whether the inferior bodily development is not a natural inheritance from parents whose smaller physique has condemned them and their children to "one-roomed" failure in the competitive world of hard-handed industry.

GEORGE RAY WICKER.

Dartmouth College.

Wirtschafts- und Verkehrsgeographie der europäischen Staaten. Mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Oesterreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie. By JOSEF STOISER. (Vienna: Carl Fromme. 1912. Pp. xv, 311.)

Commercial and Industrial Geography. By ALBERT GALLOWAY KELLER and AVARD LONGLEY BISHOP. (Boston: Ginn and Company. 1912. Pp. 357. \$1.00.)

Stoiser's work presents a more detailed treatment of the European states than does his earlier (1910) *Grundriss der allgemeinen Wirtschafts- und Verkehrsgeographie*. Except that Austria-Hungary is naturally given more than usual attention, the method of treatment is the same as in other German works, e.g., Eckert. The primary divisions throughout are by political divisions; the subdivisions are by industries.

Keller and Bishop add another to the list of American texts intended for secondary schools, but the treatment is radically new. The primary divisions are by industries—by grand groups—and the geographical treatment is incidental; in fact, the authors seem to assume rather than to intend to impart a knowledge of geography. For example, part III, Clothing and Clothing Materials, is subdivided by chapters as follows: Uses and Varieties